Price six Pennies[illegible] cents.

THE MOTHER'S BLESSING.

"Come nearer, my children," she whispered, and placed their hands together. "Here at the solemn hour let me see my daughter united to him who will cherish her when I am gone.

"Oh! not on hour like this
For bitterness has life."

Come children, nearer come,
And let me bless you now;
While angels send on high
The solemn, con'cant vow!
Come nearer, nearer child, and let me know
Thou hear a kind protector, are I go.

I feel I cannot see
The morning light again!
For long before it breaks
I shall be free from pain;
But light shall my spirit meet veiny,
To know my child will not be left astray.

Is such an hour as this,
The dying feel beside,
In bitterness of soul
Wha Amy made a bride;
In tears, a Mother's bend, she sunk beneath,
Overmastered with blessings in the hour of death.

All musicians and cold
Upon that orphan bend,
Now by that sorrowless wan—
The willing spirit fled!

And none to guide or counsel now was known,
Save him she had acknowledged as her own.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

GREAT MEETING OF CITIZENS FRIENDLY TO THE CULTURE OF SILK.

On Tuesday evening last, in compliance with a call published in an unusually large number of citizens from the city and adjoining districts assembled in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, to express their views upon the Culture of Silk, and particularly as to its adaptation to the peculiarities of the year in this country. The meeting was organized by calling MATTHEW CAREY, to the chair, and appointing D. Tucker, Esq., secretary.

Philip Physick, Esq. opened the proceedings in a brief and lucid statement, concluding by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting concurs in the resolution passed by the National Convention of Silk growers, held at Baltimore, in December last, "that Silk may be grown in all the United States, and for the same purposes but as a valuable article of commercial export."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, experience has demonstrated that the soil and climate of Pennsylvania are highly adapted to the raising silk-thus those of Italy and France.

Resolved, That practical information upon the Culture of Silk, spread among the citizens of our State, is calculated to promote the interests of every class of Society.

Resolved, That no project has been started of late years in the United States, which will calculated, in a particular the condition of the industrious poor, as the culture of Silk.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a State Convention in Harrisburg on the 22d of February next, to form a State Society to consider, of, and recommend such measures as they may suggest, will best encourage the growth of Silk in every country in the State, and also to aid the National Silk Society in procuring and diffusing important information throughout the United States.

Resolved, That the friends of Silk culture in every part of the State are requested to attend the Convention as members thereof.

Resolved, That the members of the Convention are requested to devise some plan whereby Philanthropists may establish Mulberry Orchards in the vicinity of our large cities and villages for the purpose of supplying mulberry leaves gratuitously to the worthy indigent inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That editors and publishers through out the State will confer a public benefit by inserting in their journals the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Silk Journal established by the Convention held in Baltimore in December last, and edited by J. S. Skinner, be and it is hereby recommended to the patronage of this meeting, and the American public generally.

Resolved, That the delegates to attend-dance at the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of next month, be instructed to request the passage of a law to protect the Mulberry Tree. MATTHEW CAREY, Chairman.

D. TUCKER, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Furmer and Gardner.

SILK.

The following communication is from a gentleman who has been successfully engaged in the culture of silk for several years, and his information will be given, may be relied upon, as correct; it is very important to beginners, and will save them much troublesome inquiry. In the spring of 1833, we had the pleasure of examining a lot of silk raised and reeled by Mr. Smith, and even at that early period, after consoring it with the best specimens of Italian silk in the market, it was pronounced by good judges to be a superior article. It was said to command fourteen dollars a pound, when the best imported silk was selling for four dollars.

To the Editor of the Farmer Farmer

DEAR SIR—As I have been engaged for several years in the business of growing silk, I am of course particularly interested, and also feel interested for those who may be engaged in the same. I therefore offer for communication in your valuable paper, the following as the result of my experience.

I have fed worms to some extent for the seven past years; at the first the season was perfectly new, and consequently we had every thing to learn from experience; and I have ascertained to my own satisfaction, that being supplied with mulberry trees will produce both early and late feed, the time to commence hatching the eggs is the first of June. I commence, therefore, so soon as the leaf begins to unfold, which is generally the first week in June, by spreading a quantity of eggs to the air, and I continue to expose them for hatching, every ten days, until the first of August; in this way I have successive crops, which will take feed as it grows, and also require about the same amount of labor through the season, which is far preferable to having a large crop at once, which never at first will require but the help of one or two, and the last age, require twenty or more. We have the rooms built to appear, which is generally early in the morning, I place on them tender leaves, to which they will soon adhere; I then draw them off on a paper and keep each day's hatching by themselves, placing the day of the month upon the paper. For a economy, almost any outbuilding will answer the purpose, but I build my shelves in a simple manner, by making one of two inch seantling for posts; I cut on each a mortice, two inches wide, one scant, grew, three feet in width at the bottom, making each shelf two inches narrow as I ascend that the worms falling from one shelf may lodge on the next below. We remove the worms from the latter immediately after the first, second, third and fourth moultings, and also when they are ready to wind their cocoons, we remove them to timbers prepared. After trying the various methods on spar for the accommodation of the worm to wind, we exterminated with straw as various as any, and as the result of our experience, have found that the best method for using it, is to cut rye straw one inch and a half long; then the distance between the shelves, for the branches, of some twenty or a bunch, from one to two inches from the bottom; placing them between the shelves and spreading them at the top. I have practised putting up straw in this way the two past seasons, and find the worms will wind in them very readily, and the cocoons are gathered with the greatest ease and neatness. With regard to feeding, I consider it important that the cocoon should be reeled before it becomes necessary to ride the chrysalis—for this they will yield more silk, and it is of a finer and more even thread. I practised reeling to do this way the two past seasons, and therefore judge for myself.

I offer this for publication for the benefit of those who are going into the business of growing silk and who have had no experience. Respectfully yours, TIMOTHY SMITH.

Amherst, Mass. Dec. 31, 1838.

Look out for Wooden Nutmegs.—As there has recently been quite a mania among Mechanics apprentices, it is well to mention that all sorts of impositions have been practised by bad men, upon the credulity of the ignorant in those matters. The Northampton Courier, assembles authority, by the way, says that nutmeg-wood nutmegs were recently bought for the genuine Maccoy, and that it knows of sundry instances, where spurious altitude wood has passed as high prices, for the real mulberry.

SLOW PROMOTION.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under the signature of "Leo Oak," has addressed a letter to Mr. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, in which he strongly urges that others to on his influence with the President of the United States, to order that the names of seventy-five Lieutenants of the Navy may be sent to the Senate at the present session of Congress, for promotion. These seventy-five Lieutenants entered the Navy as Midshipmen, and did hard service during the last war with Great Britain —twenty-five years ago! There is hardly one of the seventy-five who has not seen more service than two thirds of the senior officers of the Navy; and yet they are still only Lieutenants, past the meridian of life, most of them grey headed, and all victims of "hope deferred."

Atkinson's Evening Post AND Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Edwin*" will excuse us for not noticing his verses, on this. It is on the tie for insertion.

"*L. M. P.*" is under consideration.

"*The Wife of the Drunkard,*" shall appear in our next. We expect to hear soon again, and often, from the author.—"For Auld Lang Syne."

"*Remember Me*," shall appear soon.

"*Lines Suggested by a Press Discourse,*" shall be inserted as an early day.

"*To My Sister*," shall appear.

Our thanks are due to Mr. G. R. Smith for another manifestation of attention.

At the beginning of this year we promised better paper and better printing than the readers of the Post had been accustomed to for some time past. We have made some improvement, but having a lot of inferior paper on hand we have to use it. In a few weeks our renovation will be complete. We obtain a very little good paper in the city at present, suitable for a newspaper.

The Mississippi Banks convened specie payments generally on the 5th ult. with the exception of the Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Bank, and one or two others.

☞Postmasters who send back our papers for the discontinuance or for any other purpose, are particularly requested to mark on the wrappers or papers, where they come from.

In the number of short stories we are much trouble, and some times the clerks are altogether unable to ocertain where returned papers have been addressed, when they are entirely deprived of the wrapper which bears the name of the offices and subscribers have been written. The *Post-office returning papers should always be marked legibly with the name.*

Many Postmasters ease their consciences by returning a paper to the publisher as a sign that it is not wanted—but this paper, long ago, at the same time destroy all evidence to whom or where it has been addressed. If the publisher ceases by division discover any errors in consequence, he continues to forward it for years, supposing the proper owner regularly takes it from the Post-office, while the unfortunate sheet has been regularly excluded by the Postmaster as a perquisite of his office.

We have before us a kind letter from John Forbes, Esq. Postmaster at Bucyrus, Ohio, who states that a paper was ordered by him to be discontinued "in 1837, and as he supposed we understood our business it has suffered to become on ever since, although the subscriber never took the papers from his office."

Jonathan S. Conn, Esq. Postmaster at Amherst Court House, Va. suffered a paper to be sent to his Post-office more that *two years after* the subscriber had ceased to live—who happening to call in the Post-office recently, learned, to his surprise, that hundreds of papers addressed to him had been received there very regularly, the wrapper, and name of the subscriber, carefully taken off, but chiefly by the natural increase of the first blown imperial sheet, during the whole period of the Spanish conquest. The modern emigrants, therefore, could not advance to the North beyond Mexico, for the Spanish and Indian treachy, which were the limit of cultivation by slave labor. In the United States, on the contrary, from Baltimore to Boston—that is in the Southern States, and in the Middle States, agriculture by the whites was immediately followed, and in the New England States it soon that the German colonists were able to settle in Pennsylvania, to accompany their strong arms and well-earned industry, &c.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WESTWARD, HO!

Arranged to a popular western melody, by Charles E. Horn, and dedicated to George S. Proctor, Esq. the words by GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

Dreamy rest, brothers,
As we go
O'er the mountains,
Westward, ho!
Under boughs of silver moon,
Log-hars we'll rest,
While herds of deer and buffalo
Are our guests.
File o'er the mountains—steady, boys!
For game ahead
We know not—but are ready, boys!
Aha!
Throw care to the winds,
Like a ball, boys!—ha!
And join in the laugh, boys!
Hah—hah—hah!

II.

Cheer up, brothers!
As we go,
O'er the mountains,
Westward, ho!
When we've tract and prairie-land,
Our home
We'll raise like wags in fairy-land,
Lords of the soil!
Then westward, ho! for legions, boys!
For freedom's star
Points to her future regions, boys!
Aha!
Throw care to the winds,
Like a ball, boys!—ha!
And join in the laugh, boys!
Hah—hah—hah!

The American Museum of Literature and Art—Edited by Rufus Wilmot Griswold. Philadelphia, Orrin Rogers, is upon our table. It is a monthly Magazine of four sheets. In the number for short notices of the Literature of James Fennimore Cooper, with an excellent engraving of that gentleman. There are several critical chance pieces in the Magazine—among others which would mention Lord Byron, Moore and Campbell, and the article on "Wind and Storms," by Professor Edward Foreman.

We notice also the reception of the "*American Medical Library*," by Wallie, 46 Carpenter street.

FRENCH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a proof of the intimate knowledge of American affairs and the establishment of extensive Journals, we copy the following extract from a Paris Journal, "La Presse" on the German emigrations to the United States.

"After the war of American Inder—endence, an emigre rose from the savannahs and forests of the New World; a new race commenced, and, from a condition *foreigning on barbarism*, a new civilization sprung up, which threatens to contain, one day, dominion over all mankind. The first colonists who landed in the United States, succeeded in establishing there the two States of Sylvania and New York. From these two States they gradually extended to the Southern Provinces, and the other countries of the North, but they found great difficulty to penetrate into Southern Americas. As to the mode of labor, the inhabitants of the Northern States had no antagonists or divisions, which still subsist. In the South, that is to say, from the portion comprised between Maryland and the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, they have continued to use the system of culture and cultivation established by labor of black slaves. Those slaves were regarded, and with reason, by the Southern Americans, but chiefly by the natural increase of the first slaves imported into the country in the remote period of the Spanish conquest. The modern emigrants, therefore, could not advance to the North beyond Mexico, for the Spanish and Indian treachy, which were the limit of cultivation by slave labor. In the United States, on the contrary, from Baltimore to Boston—that is in the Southern States, and in the Middle States, agriculture by the whites was immediately followed, and in the New England States it soon that the German colonists were able to settle in Pennsylvania, to accompany their strong arms and well-earned industry, &c.

THE "UGLY HOUSE."

Mr. Gowan's "Ugly House," adjoining the Exchange, is now finished and completed. Mr. G. recently fared his building with marble, and ornamented the eastern end—but the Merchants Exchange Company are about putting their vote on it. The building is not to be built entirely across the premises, thus completely blocking up the doors and windows of the new offices.

JUDICIAL.

The Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon, in an opinion delivered by Judge Burnside, on the application of the Commissioners of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer for said county, surrender possession of the public offices, &c. to Messrs. Criswell and Campbell, subsequently appointed by Gov. Ritner, the Court will remain, after distinctly with it to be understood—that of this question should be settled otherwise by the Supreme Court, the Court will most cheerfully retrace their steps, and conform to that decision.

REVOLUTION IN THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ult. contains details a Revolution which has occurred in Mexico city. The Centralists, or Metropolitan party, headed by the successful movements of the republicans in the provinces, have declared, with one voice, that the constitution of 1824 is broken up by the usurpations of Santa Anna, and by his violation of the bases of the Plan of Cuernavaca. The nomination of Pedraza and Farias to the presidency and vice presidency, in violation of the express stipulation of the Plan of Cuernavaca, is another patriot ground for the revolt. The Plan of Cuernavaca was embraced and hailed by the multitude, the cities successively and every thing seemed to be tending right on the cemetery of the Centralists, when Santa Anna appeared on their coasters, let the ground unhamessed the mules and drivers, and, mounting the box, with a hoarse, crying "long live Pastes our defender." &c.

The people having liberated Mr. Farias, proceed to the capital, and, with the aid of General Santa Anna, they shouted *General Cross!* and the success of the republicans. The Centralists had the appearance of the false Caesar! At Puebla the citizens rallied, and every thing was quiet. Subsequent to the above General Cross was there and in the city of Mexico at the head of the Liberating army who revolutionized that city. The accounts from Mexico to Dec. 15th, one day later than the above, are silent as to the speak of the city as still under a high state of excitement.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The following is a copy of a letter from Admiral Baudin, transmitted of the French Consulate in this city, to Mr. Cowell, Chief Clerk of the Estate Navarre. Dec. 15th.

To the Count Molé—Sir—In referring to my despatch of to day, I have announced that I have given additional instructions to the commanders of naval forces in the Pacific ocean of the declaration of war by Mexico against France, and ordered, and immediately on the Western Coast of Mexico all the vessels that are under my orders.

I beg, Mr. Consul General, to make the same known in my name to all the consuls and agents of the French nation on the way [illegible] as well as the to Americas, in such manner that it may reach the commanders of our naval forces, or the commanders of French vessels of war in the Pacific ocean.

I count on your active exertions in effecting this object.

Accept, Mr. Consul General, of the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CHARLES BAUDIN.

The Consul General of France, at New York.

There has lately been discovered in the Island of Margaret, between Bahia and Perth, an antique coffin containing the body of a female, wearing a Coronet of fine lead, rings on her fingers, and other proofs of considerable rank. It is believed in the Isle of Saint Margaret, the daughter of John II. King of Hungary, at or whom the island was named.

THE STORM AND FRESHET.

The greatest storm known in this vicinity for many years, commenced on Friday morning the 25th ult. and continued until about six o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The streets were flooded with water, and many of the roads leading to the city were rendered impassible. Late in the afternoon of Saturday, the wind suddenly shifted to the North West, and there was a slight fall of snow. The Southern Mail, due on Saturday, did not arrive until after five on Sunday evening. The New York Mail, due on Sunday morning, did not arrive until Sunday morning. The ground and the rails, were covered with water, which froze, on the sudden change of the weather, so that it was impossible to get the train of cars along the rail road track, especially between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and Burlington and Bristol. The Reading and Pottsville mails were not forwarded till late.

The Freshet on the Schuylkill was tremendous—the water rose suddenly to a great height—two feet higher than in the great freshet of 1822, and equal to that in 1786.

We learn from Norristown informed us, that nearly all the lumber along the wharfs was swept down the stream. Five men who were employed in removing goods from a store, were swept off with the building, which was borne up by the current against a tree some two hundred yards from the shore. They succeeded in getting out of the roof, in the fashion of the trees, and immediately after the building was borne down the current. There they were obliged to remain with their families all night, exposed to the pelting of the North-West wind, and part of the time a driving sleet, from Saturday evening six o'clock until after eight on Sunday morning,—when at length, several of them were unable to speak, their faculties were so benumbed with cold. A poor widow, who kept the toll house at the bridge, suddenly found her little dwelling surrounded by the water, without a possibility of escape. Her cow and pigs, together with a part of her furniture, she had previously taken, at sakes of ice rushed down the stream with fearful velocity, threatening death to any benevolent adventurer, who should make an attempt to reach her, several boats were put out, but were crushed amid the ice, and the spectators were obliged to watch her signals of distress from a safe distance, without ability to aid. She was taken off late on Sunday morning, but fear has well nigh prostrated her energies.

The bridge at Manayunk, was badly injured. A mill belonging to Mr. Whitecar, was carried away, and is estimated at between four and five thousand dollars.

A mill belonging to Mr. Wintenny, was entirely swept off. Loss estimated at two thousand.

The out-houses, fences, &c. belonging to Mr. Duval's mill, were entirely carried away, and the loom in the mill placed under water. The loss at the establishment is estimated at least at one thousand dollars.

A dye-house, belonging to Mr. Ripka's mills, together with all the utensils appertaining to and contained in it, was swept off. Loss estimated at seven thousand dollars, besides injuries at the mill.

Mr. Eckstein's mill, together with some outhouses belonging to it, was considerably damaged.

The Union Canal Company's towpath bridge was also very much injured.

The bridge at the Rock Rock Dam, above Manayunk, were broken, and it is thought that the dam itself will break. The bridge at the Flat Rock Dam is also broken.

The large iron foundery of Messrs. Craig & Jenning's was entirely covered with ice.

The bridge at Spring Mill, Roxborough, about four miles above Manayunk, is entirely swept away.

The keeper of the toll gate at the lower end of Manayunk, had the lower story of his house, situated on the hill side, entirely flooded, and was obliged to let down his wife, just resceived from confinement, and child in a chair from a back part of the house, where the water was not so deep.

Mr. Joseph Randall, residing near to, and employed at, Mr. Eckstein's mill, was obliged to remove his wife in a similar manner.

The bridge at Spring Mill, was also blown down the stream. One of them came in contact with the piers of the Manayunk bridge, and was broken in two. Fortunately no person was on board.

The County bridge at the Wissahickon, was entirely covered with ice and timber, which had floated down the stream.

Above Fairmount, Mr. Bolton who occupies a wharf owned by Messrs. Ogden & Price, lost about 1500 bushels of coal, which he had in the bags of salt—and the store in which it was placed is much injured.

The water rushed into the basement of the City Gas Works, and put a stop to their operations from six o'clock on Saturday evening until six o'clock on Sunday morning.

The bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill, was entirely covered with ice and timber, which had floated down the stream. One of them came in contact with the piers of the Manayunk bridge, and was broken in two. Fortunately no person was on board.

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At Frankford, much damage has been done. The dams at Cheesequake have all received injury. Those of the Messrs. Whitaker, at Cedar Grove, and Downes, below, broke, doing serious injury, and many persons are reported to be thrown out of the artist. There was no distortion of countenance, so is usual—no tears upon the cheek—no writhing of the brow—but a look of unutterable grief—of "a grief too deep for tears," which struck to the heart of the beholder—yet there was no appeal to sympathy—the beautiful in what the peculiar expression consisted. The copies were more dazzle in comparison, yet the face of the original was the same, and how similar! Such proofs of feature gave evidence of the correct eye of the copyist—yet than there remained that indefinable something which was wanting to set forth the *true picture of grief* of the original. The orator, very justly, doubtless, attributed the success of the original master to a faculty of observation, which led him to detect indefinable lines of the countenance, and shades of expression, which had escaped the observation of those who sought in vain to equal him. He alluded also to the mortification of Byron, when a painter detected an error in one of the characters of his Childe Harold, where he had spoken of the eagle as tearing with his beak, and was corrected by the observing artist, and informed that the eagle tore with his talons.

He spoke highly of the faculty of genius, to bring every thing to bear upon the subject in hand, and alluded to Erskine the celebrated orator, who, when pleading a cause involving the right of a mill, in which the question was, whether the dam or course, causing the channel of his argument to widen as it flowed, until he burst upon the audience in the mighty current of his impassioned phraseology, and a short time previously to a visit to that place (Bath) by Mr. Combe, he wife was suddenly taken ill, that she was in labor—the rest of her faculties remained unimpaired, this completely silenced the opposition of her husband to the attendance of a medical gentleman, and the latter was soon in attendance. After this bill was passed, the Senate concurred in the amendments, and sent them to the House.

Mr. Wright ordered the yeas and nays, and the bill was passed by the yeas 28, nays 16.

After this bill was passed, the Senate concurred in the House amendments, and went into an Executive Session.

HOUSE.—After Long and Tedious debate on a private bill, Mr. Castleman, from the Ways and Means, made a report from the Committee of Ways and Means, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the committee of his colleague the Hon. Daniel Webster, announced the death of that distinguished man, after receiving the financial history of the Government of the United States of the present time, states that in case the appropriations in the Civil and Diplomatic bills are made by the House, some provision to the amount of five or six millions must be made to enable the Treasury to meet the expenditures.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—At one o'clock Mr. Wright presented up the report of the Secretary upon the subject of the United States Bank Bonds to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wright spoke at length upon the subject.

Mr. Clay presented the petition of the State Bank. Secondly, the history of the banks to consolidate with the Government Bank, and the winding up of the concerns of the bank at a time when the Government Bank shall be sold to the bank was also given at length, and read the bill for the re-incorporation of the Administration and the Bank of Pennsylvania. The legislation of Congress at the special session of 1837, was also referred to at length, and with a view of showing the embarrassments under which the Bank of the United States, and the Administration had suffered.—Mr. Wrightspoke at length upon the subject.

Mr. Rives promptly rejoined, and said at once, in answer to Mr. Wright's speech, that all that he said had not confined to the remarks which he had before expressed relative to the conduct of the Bank of the United States, and the facility it largely developed in all great orators. The lecturer introduced the heads of Fox, Roscoe, Joseph Hume, Sheridan, Moore and others, and in order to show the low level of the age, he (Mr. Rives) stated that in one "*life of Sheridan*" alone, there are more than two thousand five hundred quotations from the Congressional Globe, the Washington Union, and the Washington Intelligencer. Westminster Review. No poetry abounds in comparisons, scarcely a stanza from his pen, but what could be concealed similes is not apparent. The faculty of comparison is one of the leading developed in all great orators. The lecturer introduced the heads of Fox, Roscoe, Joseph Hume, Sheridan, Moore and others, and in order to show the low level of the age, he (Mr. Rives) stated that in one "*life of Sheridan*" alone, there are more than two thousand five hundred quotations from the Congressional Globe, the Washington Union, and the Washington Intelligencer

Pennsylvania Legislature.

JANUARY 25th, 1839.

The Loan Bill to borrow the sum of 1,290,000 dollars, passed the Senate. This money is to meet pressing demands upon the Treasury.

Mr. Ewing proposed to limit the interest to 5 per cent. and that resort be had to the U. S. Bank, if it cannot be had at that rate elsewhere.

Mr. Carpenter said that the matter might be left to the discretion of the Governor. If money could be had at a rate less than five per cent. he would of course get it.

Mr. Frailey agreed in sentiment with Mr. Ewing, but he did not feel at liberty to vote for the amendment. The wants of the State were pressing and her credit should not be perilled.

Mr. Penrose and Mr. Pearson concurred in the same views of the case, and Mr. Brown made a speech against the bank. He gave a history of its charter, and said the people had condemned it—that those who voted for it had been expunged from the Senate by lines, black and blue.

The amendment was not agreed to: yeas 9, nays 21, and by the same vote all other amendments were voted down. The bill then went through a reading, and is now before the Governor.

An appropriation bill of about 800,000 dollars passed final reading in the House. The money is to go to repairs and the new lines.

A bill fixing the time for the election of a Senator in the place of Gen. McKean, for the second Tuesday of February, passed second reading. Nothing else of importance was done in the House.

Mr. Bell, of Chester, was appointed a Canal Commissioner. The following gentlemen compose the Board—Messrs. Plank, Bell and Hubley, now a member of Congress from Schuylkill county.

JANUARY 26, 1839.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, a message from the Governor, embracing several topics, principally upon the Finances of the State, and recommending large loans to meet the exigencies of the Treasury, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frailey presented a petition for the erection of a State Asylum for the relief of the insane poor.

Mr. Paul reported a bill to erect a new county to be called "St. Clair," out of Montgomery and Chester.

Mr. Hays from the select committee moved by resolution of the Senate, to enquire into the affairs of the Philadelphia Loan Comany, made a report exhonerating the institution from the charge of being connected with the Lumberman's Bank, and from the charge of having violated its charter, by the issue of Certificates of Loan.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Paul in the chair, on the subject of the election of State Treasurer. The question was upon an amendment by Mr. Penrose, that the Senate will vote in its own chamber, and inform the House of the result.

Mr. Williams contended that the amendment was in accordance with the provision of the new constitution. In the course of the argument he referred to the attempt of those who inflicted the new constitution upon the State, to destroy their own offspring, when they found that its teeth were directed against themselves. He was for carrying out the provisions of the amendments, and in agreement with the desire of the people to popularise their provisions.

Messrs. Carpenter, Brown, Myers and Caldwell opposed the amendment, and Mr. Penrose again spoke in its favor. He had no doubt upon the proper construction, but as it had been said that a member of the Senate had written to the members of Congress from eight of the States of this Union, to ascertain the construction of the same, in similar words, used in their several constitutions, he thought the Senate would wait, and be governed by their construction. So the amendment was not decided, and the committee had leave to sit again on Monday.

Mr. Strohm remarked that it would be proper in any case, even if the Senate should vote singly, to nominate candidates, and he moved that the Senate do now nominate, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Brown then nominated Daniel Sturgeon.
Mr. Maclay " N. Middleswarth.
Mr. Ewing " J. Henderson.

In the House, the final passage of the appropriation bill was postponed until Wednesday.—The Speaker and Mr. Fleniken, who are not strongly improvement men, advocated this course. They began to think, that they had been over-reached. Mr. Butler opposed it, but without success.

JANUARY 28th, 1839.

In the Senate, when the money business had been gone through with, the resolution providing a mode for the election of State Treasurer was then taken up. Mr. Carpenter moved the following as a substitute for the resolution, then pending.

"That the Senate will proceed at 12 o'clock this day to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer, and that a teller be appointed to officiate on the part of the Senate.

The resolution was carried—yeas 23, nays 5.

A committee from the House—Messrs. Pray and McElwee were announced, who invited the Speaker and members of the Senate to meet in the Hall of Representatives, to proceed to the election of State Treasurer. The Senate then proceeded there, when Daniel Sturgeon was re-elected. The vote stood—Daniel Sturgeon 68, Joseph Henderson 17, Ner Middleswarth 15, Benjamin Ware 8, W. T. Rogers 6, Frederick Fraley 2, scattering 6.

Mr. Hinchman reported a bill to provide for the election of the Mayor of Philadelphia, by the people, and to confer upon that officer and the Recorder, jurisdiction in actions for penalties.

Resolution to suspend work on the Gettysburg rail-road, after the first of February, passed committee of the whole; and the resolutions to take a temporary loan, which as above was acted upon in Senate, passed final reading—ayes 53, noes 39.

JANUARY 29th, 1839.

IN SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate, communications from the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, from the Codorus Navigation Company, from the Comptroller of Public Schools in the city and county of Philadelphia, from the Governor, relative to the expenses of the troops called here by the late Executive. The amount stated by the Governor is $147,048.

Mr. Fraley (city) reported a bill supplement to the act incorporating the Norristown Valley Rail-road Company.

The resolution to authorise a temporary loan was taken up on motion of Mr. Bell. Several motions to amend, and to postpone, were made by Messrs. Frailey and Williams, when the previous question was called by Gen. Rogers, and sustained—yeas 17, nays 12. The bill then passed second reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Brown, Caldwell, Carpenter, Case, Copland, Frailey, (Sch.) Fullerton, Hays, Kingsbury, Miller, (Adams) Miller, (Berks) Myers, Rogers, Snyder, Stevenson, Strohm—17.

NAYS—Brooke, Ewing, Fraley, (city) Killinger, Maclay, Miller, (city) Paul, Pearson, Purviance, Sterrett, Williams, Penrose, Speaker—12.

In the House, Mr. Hinchman offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted.

Whereas the law imposing taxation upon collateral inheritances is unequal in its operations upon the citizens of this commonwealth, and therefore unjust. And whereas the natural tendency of said law is to perpetuate large estates in the same families, where there are any lineal descendants, and to discourage the more general distribution thereof among collateral heirs—and beneficial institutions, and for these and other reasons is unwise and impolitic. Therefore

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing said law, or of so modifying the same as to make it less partial and onerous in its provisions.

Mr. McElwee's joint resolution to suspend the work on the Gettysburg Rail-road was taken up and passed final reading—54 to 36. Several attempts to amend were made, and Mr. Spackman moved to refer it to the consideration of the Committee on Internal Improvement, but they were negatived.

Mr. Butler called for the second reading and consideration of his resolution to take the "sober second thoughts of the people" upon the new Constitution, or enquire into the expediency of it, and the resolution was negatived—yeas 8, nays 78.

Resolutions and private bills passed, which would occupy too much of our room.

FIRE AT ERIE, PA.

The following account of a most destructive fire at Erie, Pa. is from a letter to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, from the editor of the Erie Observer, dated the 20th ult.

Last evening at about seven o'clock, the barn of Messrs. Hart & Bird, Stage Proprietors of this place, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that eleven of their horses and seven stage coaches, with all the fixtures of their extensive establishment were destroyed. The flames rapidly extended to the Mansion House kept by Mrs. W. H. Champlin, and from thence to the extensive block of buildings adjoining the whole of which are now a mass of smoking ruins; the only buildings left on the entire block, being the Eagle Tavern and a fire proof store unoccupied.

Our materials were all removed, and in consequence of their deranged state, no paper will be issued on Thursday.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES,

PHILADELPHIA EPITOME.

Messrs. Stewart and Manderfield, two of our police officers, by prompt action recovered fourteen hundred and thirty-five dollars for a gentleman from the State of New York, who made them a present of two dollars each.

Execution.—William Dunlap is to be executed on the 29th of March next, within the prison walls, at Williamsport, Lycoming county, in this State, for the murder of his wife.

Impromptu.—On reading a description of Mr. Sully's picture of Queen Victoria:

"Good Bess," old England's virgin Queen,
By fame *unsullied* lives in story;
Victoria needs no careful screen—
A *Sully* gives her brighter glory.

Buckwheat Cakes.—If any lady of our acquaintance will try the following receipt, and let us know when the *batter* is ready, we will pass judgment on it in person. Being an epicure in the article, we should like to test it.—To three pints of buckwheat flour mixed into a batter, add one tea spoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, and one of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner; first apply the carbonate, stir the batter well, and then put in the acid—thus the use of yeast is entirely superseded, and cakes, "as light as a feather," are ensured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made.

Burglary and Robbery.—On Monday evening about 11 o'clock, the clothing store of Mr. John Winterbotham, on the lower side of South street, below Second, Southwark, was entered by some villains who carried off about two hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing. They left nothing behind them but some cloth upon one of the shelves, and a canvass bag, which it is supposed, were left in the hurry to escape.

NEW YORK EPITOME.

Newspapers in New York.—In the city, there are twenty-nine daily and semi-weekly; twenty-six weekly; three semi-monthly; seventeen monthly, including foreign reprints; five quarterly, including foreign reprints. In other places, out of the city, there are two hundred and five of all kinds. In the whole State there being 288, of which, 190 are political, and the remainder literary, philosophical, religious, philanthropic and neutral.

Inhuman Treatment of a Seaman.—Capt. W. Sampson, of the barque Hazard, was arrested in New York, on a charge of beating one of his seamen, named John Green, so severely, that he died in consequence.

The Commissioners of the New York Alms House have recovered from S. C. Johnson the forfeiture of $50 a piece, ($500) on the ten paupers brought to this country in the British barque Chieftain.

New York Annual Bill of Mortality.—The annual report of the City Inspector, Henry G. Dunnell, was submitted to the Common Council last evening. The whole number of deaths, not including still-births, during the year 1838, was 7533; or including still births, 8053; being 679 less than in 1837. By consumption; 1225; marasmus 470, cholera infantum 437; convulsions 638; dropsy on the brain 368. Of the whole number deceased, 3801 were white males, 3105 white females, 313 colored males, 314 colored females.

Under five years of age, 3836, (more than half) without including still births. Only one reached the age of 100. The greatest number of deaths in any one month, occurred in July.—*Journal of Commerce, Jan. 22.*

The total proceeds of the School Lands sold in the State of New York, amount to $960,335. The lands yet unsold are valued at $1,155,467, and are annually enhancing.

The New York Legislature have a bill before them, making a wife a competent witness against her husband, in a case of desertion.

Unnatural Murder.—Oliver M. Pierce, of Moicia, N. Y. is stated in the Albany Evening Journal, to have been killed by his son on the 10th ult. The father and son were at work in the woods, where after an altercation, the father struck the son, who immediately raised his axe and laid it into his fathers's breast through three of his ribs. Mr. Pierce survived but a few hours. The son was but sixteen years old, and is in prison.

Potatoes.—The New York market is said to be flooded with foreign potatoes, which have reduced the price of all others. Very fine Northern potatoes were selling at 60 cts. per bushel, for the supply of Southern markets.

Washington L. Townsend, charged with having burned John Reese, by casting oil of vitriol at him, was brought before Justice Merritt, at the N. York police office, and in default of procuring the required bail, $5000, was committed for trial.

At N. York, a man named Francis Turner, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of bigamy.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of N. York, authorising the General Government to construct a Ship Canal, around the Falls of Niagara.

The charters of the New Banks which have been formed under the General Banking Law, have an existence ranging from 50 up to 4050 years! The charter of the U. S. Bank is for 300 years. The opinion of sound legal men is that these charters are irrevocable.

Suicide of Col. James Hooker.—The N. York Sun says that this well known individual has put an end to his life of varied fortune, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He perpetrated the deed at the Greenwich Lunch, No. 178 Christopher street, on Saturday afternoon, soon after dinner.

A young female of New York city was rescued from a stream near Auburn, in an attempt to drown herself, owing to remorse for having joined a company about to open the new theatre in that town.

Death of Gen. Van Rensselaer.—An express arrived at New York, from Albany on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, announcing the sudden demise of General Stephen Van Rensselaer at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in that city. The immediate cause of his death, was a violent fit of coughing, which produced strangulation. He was Patroon of Albany, and inherited a most princely fortune. He was successively a member of the Legislature and of Congress—a Lieutenant Governor—a Canal Commissioner—and during the late war a Major General, commanding on the Niagara frontier.

SOUTHERN EPITOME.

Cotton Boat Sunk.—The Mobile Advertiser states that the steamboat Ploughboy, with a cargo of one thousand bales of cotton, struck a snag near that city on the 15th ult. and sunk in six feet water.

The St. Louis Gazette contains a list of nineteen steamboats sunk and lost in the Western waters, by running against snags and other obstacles. The value of these boats is estimated at $250,000; and the cargoes lost at $200,000—making a total of $450,000.

Dreadful Suspicion.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser of Jan. 11th says—"A gentleman informs us that the wife of Mr. John Smith, a wealthy and intelligent citizen of Lowndes co. was found dead in her bed a few mornings since and that suspicion has fastened strongly upon the husband as the cause. The coroner's inquest over her body was, that she came to her death by violence."

Miss Ellen Tree is at New Orleans, fulfilling a profitable engagement; and little Miss Davenport is at Raleigh, North Carolina.

A wreath, containing a diamond breast-pin, valued at $600, has been presented to M. E. Provost, of the New Orleans theatre.

A lot of cotton from Columbus, Geo. for St. Josephs, *got damaged*, and was sold at $1 per bale. The purchaser resold a part of it at $45 per bale. It is said it was insured, and the *first* sale was on account of the *Underwriters*.

The Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer says the rail-road thence to the Roanoke, has *made more money and killed more people* than any in the United States.

The Governor of Virginia has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Garrison and Legrange, who robbed the schooner Portsmouth.

A Monument to the memory of Dr. H. S. Bodley, who fell in the conflict between the citizens of Vicksburg, and the gamblers, in 1835, has been erected at Vicksburg, and his remains were deposited beneath it with appropriate ceremonies on the 22d ult.

The Memphis Gazette has died, in consequence of having a too-*promising* subscription list.

Last Case of Absence of Mind.—A woman living in Kentucky, put herself on the fire instead of the tea-kettle, and did not discover the mistake until she began to sing!

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Michigan, without a dissenting voice, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

A two year old colt named J. F. Robinson, by Medoc, has been sold by his owners in Kentucky for $20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EPITOME.

The Exploring Expedition.—A letter received at Washington, from the Exploring Expedition, under date of Nov. 22d, states that the Relief, one of the squadron, which parted company before they reached Madeira, had joined the squadron at Rio Janeiro after a passage of 100 days.

Some wag of Illinois recently gave notice in the form of a proclamation, as emanating from the Governor, appointing a certain day to be observed as a day of thanksgiving. The people observed the day, but the affair turned out to be a hoax. The Governor knew nothing about it.

Artificial Rain Storms.—One of the Jesuit missionaries who resided in Paraguay from 1742 to 1767, says:

"The tall dry grass, reeds and bulrushes, &c. afford combustible matter for many weeks.—The smoke often fills the air with such impenetrable darkness, that the sun is hid, and night brought back to mid-day. I myself have seen clouds and lightning suddenly proceed from this smoke, as it was flying off like a whirlwind, so that the Indians are not to be blamed *for setting fire to the plains in order to procure rain*, they having learnt that the thicker smoke turns into clouds which pour forth water."

"Military honors" and the epithet "Esquire," are so much in vogue of late, that it is considered quite a compliment to address a person as a plain Mr. The "Esquire," indeed, is considered as low in the grade of modern civilisation as the foreign "Count."

An Amiable Character.—Mme. Du Barri thus described M. de la Harpe, one of the most celebrated of the French literati of the last age. "He was a little man, all snarl, arrogance and gall. He bitterly hated all those he did not love, and in general he loved nobody. He was excessively jealous of all literary reputations, great and small; the great, because he could not attain to them; the small, because they were on an equality with his own." What a charming fellow he must have been.

Railroad in Canada.—The Queenston and Detroit Railroad, which is to cross a peninsula of Upper Canada, and reach from Queenston to Detroit, a distance of 208 miles, it is estimated will cost 670,000*l.*

At Canton, China, a new set of officers have entered upon their official duties as lieutenant governor, hoppo, etc. who are pledged to prevent the smuggling of opium.

One of the gin-palace-keepers in London has actually furnished his bar with glasses which hold one farthing's worth of gin each, and that small quantity is sold to dram drinkers.

Sam Slick says society is something like a barrel of pork. The meat that's at the top, is sometimes not so good as that that's a little grain lower down: the upper and lower ends are plagy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

Specie Exportations Prohibited.—The U. S. ship Erie, arrived at Pensacola on the 10th ult. reports that the shipments of specie have been prohibited by the goverument of Mexico, until the present difficulties are settled.

Maj. Noah's Liverpool Correspondent says:—"A report prevails that Sir John Colborne is to get a Peerage. The news from Canada by the Great Western has caused great excitement. When the Queen read the account of what (I hope) is the end of the rebellion, she said "Thank God! we must next reward those who have done this: I wonder what title Sir John Colborne would like?"

Commerce of Wilmington, Del.—The arrivals at Wilmington the past year, have been as follows: 2 ships, 2 barques, 10 brigs, and 122 schooners, exclusive of Bay craft, and vessels coming for repairs. There has been exported 126,000 bushels of corn, 34,000 do. oats, 3600 barrels of flour, and 4500 hhds. of corn meal.

On Dit, that Lord Brougham is expected to visit the United States the next summer—also Sergeant Talfourd, the author of Ion.

Two pieces of cannon, six pounders, were seized by Mr. Porter, Collector at Youngstown, on the 5th ult. and taken to Fort Niagara.

The Belgian Minister at London is about to marry a rich English heiress.

Great Cargo.—The ship Friendship, of Fairhaven, has arrived at Newport, from a whaling voyage, with 3000 barrels of sperm oil.

A New Year's Gift.—The congregation of the Rev. Mr. McGill, of the Scottish Kirk, at Niagara, Upper Canada, presented that gentleman on the 1st ult. with *L*300 ($1200), as a New Year's gift.

An iron bedstead, which Napoleon used in all his campaigns, was bought at Paris, a short time since, by Dr. Nicholas, one of his medical attendants, for two thousand francs. It was the bed upon which Napoleon caused the brave Marshal Lannes to be laid after he received his mortal wound. "Poor Lannes! I found him a dwarf: he left me a giant!"

A fisherman has lately found a two-handed sword in the sands of the Loire, where the old bridge of Orleans formerly stood, and near the former fort Tournelles. It is five feet long, and is supposed to have been used at the siege of Orleans in 1427.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months.

Mr. Jacob Bidding, of this place, on last New Year's day caught below Hamburg, a large and beautiful Wild Cat. The animal was taken alive, with the assistance of a dog, but was so much injured as to die in a short time.—*Reading Adler.*

A young man who attempted on Tuesday to get on a burthen train passing the Oakland Hotel, Delaware county, Pa. was caught by the railing of the bridge and throw down and run over by eight of the cars, mangling and fracturing his limbs in a shocking manner, and causing death in three hours.

Appointment.—John D. Sims, Esq. has been appointed chief clerk in the Navy Department at Washington.

The Cincinnati Murder.—On the 22d ultimo, Thomas Butler was put upon his trial at Cincinnati, for the murder of a young man named James T. White, at a brothel in that city a few months since.

Nearly Five Hundred Mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the late fire in Boston.

GAMBLING.

The following is taken from a New Orleans paper, and shows the extent of the degrading vice of gambling in that city:

How Ladies sometimes gamble and wear the Breeches.—We see by an exchange paper, that a story had been published in New York about a certain lady, who is in the habit of frequenting a hell in the lower part of the city, in disguise, and who was said to have lost $1500 or $2000 there. The truth of the matter was doubted at the time; but an adventure recently occurred that tends to confirm the belief that the fair sex do occasionally and on the sly, indulge in the baneful passion of gambling. For some weeks past a man of youthful appearance wearing mustachoes, was observed to be an occasional visiter to a well known house in the Park Row; where he played with various success but for moderate stakes. At length on a night, a week or two ago, he tendered a check for $200 to the banker, and in an under tone requested counters. It had been remarked that he scarcely ever spoke but in the same subdued manner.—As he was recognised a frequent visiter, and appeared to be respectable, his request was at once complied with, and for a time fortune seemed to crown his speculations. At last, however, luck turned, and be lost all! His agitation had been constantly increasing, and on losing his last counter, he dropped senseless on the floor.—He was immediately carried into a private apartment where every humane attention was paid him, and proper restoratives applied, but he relapsed from one fit to another; and at last on unbuttoning his coat and throwing open his vest, the man proved to be a woman. A medical man was sent for, and at last the young woman was restored to comparative self possession. Consciousness, however, only increased her agitation; for strange to say, she recognised in the medical attendant a friend both of herself and her husband—for she was a married woman! An explanation took place; and it is due to state that the owners of the establishment at once commiserated the situation of the unhappy woman and without a moment's hesitation returned the check, which was subsequently admitted to have been signed with the name of her husband.

MORAL COWARDICE.—Why is it in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indignant rebuke of society? There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkenness, debauchery, and dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly, aye, very plainly, of his evil ways. Why is it, then, that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to occupy the front ranks of society? It is because respectable persons, of hesitating and uncompromising virtue, keep it in countenance. It is because timid woman stretches out her hand to a man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victims he has ruined. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in matters like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influences of these unjust and pusilanimous compromises? I tell you never! So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable and respectable, so long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is clothed in rags, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply temperance societies and moral reform societies, you may pile up statute books of law against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against the sinner's garb. So long, every weapon of association, and every batoon of office, will be but a missile feather against the leviathan that is wallowing in the low marshes and stagnant pools of society.—*Dewey's Moral Views.*

AGENCIES

Our friend and travelling Agent, Wm. A. Pierce, is about making a collection tour through Delaware, Chester, Lancaster and Lebanon. Our friends in those sections will oblige us particularly by punctual attention to his requirements.

Mr. L. H. Stevenson is our travelling Agent in Kentucky in place of Mr. B. G. Easton, resigned.

C. Pierce, Esq. P. M. at Chester, Penn. has taken the Agency at Chester, Penn. Subscribers will please settle with him.

M. E. Dewitt, Esq. P. M. at Paterson, N. J. is appointed Agent for that place and will receive subscriptions due.

Mr. J. R. Weldin is Agent at Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. G. Eberman is Agent at Lancaster, Pa.

C. W. James is Agent at Cincinnati, O. and travelling Agent in Ohio and Indiana. Subscribers in those places will please take cognizance of the above.

☞ Agents will please endorse their letters, and Post masters frank *in full*. To constitute a *frank*, it is necessary to write the name of the Post Master in full, and the word "free" also. ☜

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 25, received from		C. Arny, Esq.	2 00
Thos. Harllee, (nett)	4 50	N. N. Betts,	4 00
postage 50 cts.		D. E. Price, Esq.	2 00
Wm. P. Konkle,	5 00	L. Amundom, Esq.	4 00
John Delacey,	5 00	Nathan Kindall, Esq.	2 00
Jas. McLallen, Esq.	2 00	Thos. Claney, Esq.	2 00
Thos. McLare, Esq.	2 00	A. C. Moore, Esq.	1 00
Saml. Whitney, Esq.	5 00	B. W. Warren,	2 50
Saml. Dickson, Esq.	10 00	Wm. Watson, Esq.	2 00
E. C. Gregg, Esq.	2 00	*Jan. 29*	
D. B. Carson, Esq.	2 00	C. W. James,	60 00
Henry Hand, Esq.	5 00	Lemuel W. Carter,	2 00
Adam Sliger, Esq.	2 00	Edwd. M. Mann,	3 80
Charles Hewitt, Esq.	3 00	Joseph Clayton, Esq.	6 00
H. Kingsbury, Esq.	16 00	John W. Smith, Esq.	5 00
Allen Griffith,	2 00	*Jan. 30*	
Jan. 26		W. W. Biling,	8 25
A. N. Boardon,	10 00	Elihu Bouzer,	3 00
Wm. E. Griffen,	4 00	Isaac A. Gray, Esq.	3 00
Isaac V. Seymout,	5 00	H. Bassett, Esq.	2 00
John W. Duffy,		W. Sherwood, Esq.	3 00
Joseph Pownall,	2 00	Peter Mitchell, Esq.	2 00
S. Davenport, jr. Esq.	6 50	Edwd. Jacks, Esq.	1 00
Chas. Wallace, Esq.	7 00	Addison Buck, Esq.	2 00
A. Mattoon, Esq.	2 00	James M. Quigg, Esq.	1 00
Leml. Jewell,	10 00	David McNeill, Esq.	5 00
Jan. 28		John Mosher, Esq.	2 00
S. H. Stevenson,	175 00	*Jan. 31*	
A. Ginry,	5 00	N. Hickman,	27 45
H. Stratton,	2 00	Chas. Lancaster,	10 00
S. Garbutt,	5 00	Alex. G. Raiford,	3 00
Wm. H. Burgess,	5 00	Cadet G. B. Tyler,	2 00
J. Brays,	2 00	Wm. Johnstone, Esq.	3 00
Thos. Blackman, Esq.	4 00	E. Hall, Esq.	5 00
D. C. Eldridge, Esq.	5 00	Chapman Yates, Esq.	5 00
David Taylor, Esq.	2 00	Saml. Rowland, Esq.	1 00

Jan. 28, received from John A. Ellicott, $5,—in stead of John A. Elliott.

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—
From A. H. F. Albany, N. Y. from Niles, Michigan; from Chesnut Grove, January 18.

Reported for the Evening Post and News.

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		price sold for.	par.
33 shares	United States Bank,	119¾	100
53 do.	Mechanics Bank,	52½a52¾	35
24 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a49¾	50
13 do.	Commercial Bank,	62	50
100 do.	do do 4 mos. b. o.	50	50
340 do.	Girard Bank,	51½	50
1 do.	North America Bank,	404	400
2 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	62	50
7 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	488a490	400
5 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	108	100
40 do.	Western Bank,	53	
581 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	80½a81½	100
50 do.	do do 60 ds. s. o.	80½	100
50 do.	do do b. 10 ds.	81	100
100 do.	do do s. 30 ds.	80¾	100
35 do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	86½a87	
164 do.	Kentucky Bank,	91a91½	100
50 do.	do do 12 Mar. b. o.	91½	100
50 do.	do do 20 ds. s. o.	91	100
80 do.	New Orleans Gas Bank,	21½	30
20 do.	Pittsburgh Exchange Bank,	48½	50
40 do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	95	100
100 do.	Girard Trust,	25	
16 do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	18	
65 do.	Stonington R. R.	29a40	
100 do.	do do b. 10 ds.	34	
125 do.	New Castle R. R.	30a31	25
50 do.	Wilming. & Balt. R.R. 15 ds. b.	51	
451 do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	52½a53	50
700 do.	Reading Rail Road,	45	
15 do.	Philada. & Trenton R.R.	118	100
30 do.	Norristown R. R.	22½a23	50
300 do.	City, 6's, 1840,	100½	
$4000	State, 5's, 1850,	99	100
$1500	Ohio, 6's, 1850,	104	100
$12,139	Drafts on New York,	100	100
$100	Lehigh Loan, 5's, 1840,	95	
$600	do do 6's, 1845,	100	100
$500	do do 6's, 1845,	100½	100
$383.12	do do 6's, 1845,	100	100
$2000	do do 6's, 1848,	100½	100

Singular Theft.—A late Hull (English) paper says that a young man named Rowntree, twenty-one years of age, was found stealing a leg of pork and a piece of beef from a butcher's, in Cottingham near Beverley. From Rowntree's wealth and great respectability, it was almost doubted, that he was sane when he committed the act. This circumstance induced suspicion, and a general search warrant was granted, and Mr. Rowntree taken into custody. On looking over the premises, there were found sheets, shirts, table linen, shitts, baby-clothes, knives and forks, tools, saucepans, china, tea, and indeed, every imaginable article, either of use or consumption, even of the most trifling value, which were claimed as the property of his neighbors, and had been stolen over a space of three years. The prisoner was taken before the magistrates of Beverley, and was remanded, many of those owning the goods refusing to prosecute.

A SCENE NEAR LONDON.

Near to the part of the Thames on which the church of Rotherhithe abuts, where the buildings on the banks are dirtiest and the vessels on the river blackest with the dust of colliers, and the smoke of close-built, low-roofed houses, there exists at the present day, the filthiest, the strangest, the most extraordinary of the many localities that are hidden in London, wholly unknown, even by name, to the great mass of its inhabitants. To reach this place, the visiter has to penetrate through a maze of close, narrow, and muddy streets, thronged by the roughest and poorest of water side people, and devoted to the traffic they may be supposed to occasion. The cheapest and less delicate provisions are heaped in the shops, the coarsest and commonest articles of wearing apparel dangle at the salesman's door, and stream from the house-parapet and windows. Jostling with unemployed laborers of the lowest class, ballast heavers, coal-whippers, brazen women, ragged children, and the very raff and refuse of the river, he makes his way with difficulty along, assailed with offensive sights and smell from the narrow alleys which branch off on the right and left, and defended by the clash of ponderous wagons that bear great piles of merchandise from the stacks of warehouses that rise from every corner. Arriving at length in streets remoter and less frequented than those through which he had passed, he walks beneath tottering houses, fronts projecting over the pavement, dismantled walls that seem to totter as he passes, chimneys half crushed, half hesitating to fall, windows guarded by rusty iron bars that time and dirt have almost eaten away, and every imaginable sign of desolation and neglect. In such a neighborhood, beyond Dockhead, in the borough of Southwark, stands Jacob's Island, surrounded by a muddy ditch, six or eight feet deep and fifteen or twenty wide when the tide is in, once called Mill Pond, but known in these days as Folly Ditch. It is a creek or inlet from the Thames, and can always be filled at high water by opening the sluices at the Lead Mills, from which it took its old name. At such times a stranger, looking from one of the wooden bridges thrown across it in Mill-lane, will see the inhabitants of the houses on either side lowering from their back doors and windows, buckets, pails, domestic utensils of all kinds, in which to haul the water up; and when his eye is turned from these operations to the houses themselves, his utmost astonishment will be excited by the scene before him. Crazy wooden galleries, common to the backs of half a dozen houses, with holes from which to look upon the slime beneath; windows broken and patched, with poles thrust out on which to dry linen that is never there; rooms so small, so filthy, so confined, that the air would seem too tainted even for the taint and squalor which they shelter; wooden chambers thrusting themselves out above the mud, and threatening to fall into it as some have done; dirt-besmeared walls and decaying foundations; every repulsive lineament of poverty, every loathsome indication of filth, rot and garbage—all these ornament the banks of Folly Ditch. In Jacob's Island the warehouses are roofless and empty; the walls are crumbling down, the windows are windows no more; the doors are falling into the street; the chimneys are blackened, but they yield no smoke. Thirty or forty years ago, before losses and Chancery suits came upon it, it was a thriving place; but now it is a desolate island indeed. The houses had no owners; they are broken open, and entered upon by those who have the courage, and there they live and there they die. They must have powerful motives for a secret residence, or be reduced to a destitute condition indeed, who seek a refuge in Jacob's Island. In an upper room of one of the houses—a detached house of fair size, ruinous in other respects, but strongly defended at door and window, of which the back commanded the ditch in manner already described—there were assembled three men, who regarding each other every now and then with looks expressive of perplexity and expectation, sat for some time in profound and gloomy silence. One of these was Toby Crackit, another, Mr. Chitling, and the third a robber of fifty years, whose nose had almost been beaten in, in some old scuffle, and whose face bore a frightful scar which might probably be traced to the same occasion. This man was a returned transport, and his name was Kags.—*Oliver Twist.*

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SON,

NO. 32 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA—ARE now receiving their Spring Importations, amongst which are, an extensive variety of NEW STYLE PRINTS, many of which are medium and small figures; also, plain and figured Black Satin, and other Spring Vestings, fancy Drillings, Summer Cloths, Manchester Stripes, and various kinds of summer stuffs; super Cap Crape, Crape Lisse and Gauze white merino and other Shawls, suitable for "Friends." French Bombazines and Chintzes; Mousselines de Laines, dress and plain style Bonnet Silks; Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Furniture Chintzes and Dimities; also, Worsted Damasks and Rattinetts, Manchester Ginghams and Linen Checks, with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods.

feb 2—3m&2eow

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult. at Beardstown, Illinois, by the Rev. Mr. Rieger, Mr. HENRY T. FOSTER, of that place, to Miss MARY M. DE HAVEN, formerly of this city.

In N. York, on the 28th ult. by Rev. Dr. M'Auley, EDWARD R. MYERS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN L. daughter of N. T. Hubbard, Esq. of the former place.

On the 23d ult. by Rev. J. C. Clay, PHILIP ELEMAN, to ELIZABETH C. NEWBERY, both of Southwark.

In N. York, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. N. Kellogg, Mr. BENJAMIN F. CAMP, of Philadelphia to Miss MARY ETTA SMITH, daughter of Wm. Smith, Esq. of N York.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. D. L. Carroll, Mr. THOS. LITTLE of Shrewsbury, Monmouth co. N. Jersey, to Miss LYDIA A. LITTLE, of this city.

At the Moravian Church, in Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. by Rev. Mr. Bigler, Mr. OLIVER RICHARDSON, of N. York, to Miss DEBORAH L. youngest daughter of Josiah Sturges, Esq.

On the 24th ult. at Clarksboro', by the Rev. H. R. Harrold, Mr. JOHN R. CLARK, to Miss REBECCA R. daughter of Nathan Thompson, Esq.

In Camden, on the 16th ult. by John K. Cowperthwaite, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL F. ALBERTSON, to MARY M. CLEMENT, both of Newton.

In Bridgeton, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Charles Hopkins, HENRY PIERSON, to Miss ERMALINDA daughter of Levi B. Davis, Esq.

In Bridgeton, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. T. Sovereign, DANIEL B. THOMPSON, to HANNAH P. daughter of John R. Cory, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 22d ult. after a lingering illness, FRANCIS WADE, formerly known as a Grocer of this city.

On First day morning, 20th ult. of croup, in the 10th year of her age, LUCY ANNA, youngest daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Burlington co. N. Jersey.

In Chester, on the 29th ult. ANN LOUISA, wife of Wm. Eyre, Jr. and daughter of J. H. Terrill, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. of consumption, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARGARET MCCONNEL, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 4th ult. at Middletown, Henry co. Indiana, Dr. JOSEPH HENRY, in the 36th year of his age. He was originally from Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 30th ult. in the 28th year of his age, PARKER PALMER, son of Richard Palmer, Esq.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. GERTRUDE, wife of Enoch Taylor, aged 49 years.

On the 30th ult. at 4 o'clock, WILLIAM PAGE.

On the 30th ult. of a rapid consumption, Mr. WILLIAM SNOWDEN, aged about 35 years.

On the 27th ult. after a short and severe illness, in the 4th year of his age, WILLIAM, eldest son of Thos. S. Nicholson.

On the 28th ult. JOHN T. infant son of John T. and Emmeline G. Williams, aged 8 months and 16 days.

On the 25th ult. after a few days illness, Mrs. ANN LAMAIRE, in the 78th year of her age. A woman of a kind and amiable disposition, of exemplary character, a sincere christian and much beloved and respected by all who knew her.

On the 9th ult. at Greenwich, in Cumberland, co. New Jersey, the Rev. PETER SIMONSON, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. HANNAH DENNY, aged about 78 years.

On the 23d ult. JOHN BRECKENBRIDGE, son of Isaac Otis, aged 7 months and 6 days.

On the 25th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. MARY THIELL, aged 80 years.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CLELLAN, wife of James M'Clellan, aged 27 years.

In St. Louis, on the 10th ult. aged 22 years, Mrs. SUSAN H. VAN DOREN, wife of Rev. L. H. Van Doren, President, of the Columbia College, Mo. after a sickness of two months, contracted in crossing the Mountains from Philadelphia.

On the 18th ult. at Columbus, (Ohio,) Mr. EPHRAIM EVANS, in the 91st year of his age, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. where he resided during the Revolution, and took part in the struggle for independence. A few years after the close of the war, he removed to Alexandria, District of Columbia, in 1828 removed to Wheeling, Va. and for the last 18 months was a resident of Columbus.

At Saganaw, Michigan, Capt. BENJ. H. HAMMATT, son of John B. Hammatt, Esq. of Boston, aged 27.—The blow falls heavily upon his aged parents, who had not ceased to mourn the premature death of an elder brother—Capt. JOHN B. HAMMATT of the ship Triumph, lost in the gale on the coast of Florida, 31 years of age. Both have left brothers to grieve for their loss and weep over their their memories.

On the 12th ult. at Newark, State of Delaware, of a disease of the liver, ALEXANDER MACBETH, Esq. aged 34 years. The deceased, who for several years had filled the office of Alderman of the city of Wilmington was greatly esteemed and respected as an upright and efficient magistrate, loved as a warm and generous friend, and his death is lamented by all who knew him, but most by those who knew him best.

Recently, at the residence of her son-in-law David Coon, in Providence, Luzerne co. Mrs. BETSEY COON, aged 75 years, formerly of Connecticut. The deceased was highly esteemed for her piety and moral worth.

On the 29th ult. MARY ANN, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth McIlhenny, aged 7 months.

On the 27th ult. after a long and very severe illness which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. SARAH RAMBO, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. ELIZA YOUNG, eldest daughter of Robert Skilton, in the 32d year of her age.

On the 18th ult. FRANCES W. SMITH, daughter of Thos. and Christiana Smith, aged 3 years and six months.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.—In Easton, at an advanced age General MATTHIAS GRESS.—He served in the revolutionary war as a drummer, was repeatedly elected by the people of Northampton co. to represent them in the House of Representatives and Senate, and served under Gov. Schulze's administration, as Prothonotary of this county, all of which offices he filled creditably and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 SATURDAY,	6 59	5 1	5 4	
3 SUNDAY,	6 58	5 2	5 43	
4 MONDAY,	6 57	5 3	6 23	D. H. M.
5 TUESDAY,	6 56	5 4	7 3	
6 WEDNESDAY,	6 55	5 5	7 46	Last 6 1 40
7 THURSDAY,	6 53	5 7	8 38	New 13 10 27
8 FRIDAY,	6 52	5 8	9 34	First 20 2 49
9 SATURDAY,	6 51	5 9	10 38	Full 27 3 35

Athenian Institute Lectures, Saloon of the Musical Fund—DR. MEIGS will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on Tuesday evening, February 5th, 1839, at 7 o'clock, on "The Augustan Age."

*** Fifty tickets, price fifty cents, may be obtained at the Philadelphia Library.

No money will be received at the door.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
By WM. A. BUDD, 32 South 3d Street.

JANUARY 31, 1839.

	Redeemable.	Am. P's	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.	
Loans.						
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1840	101	102		1st July & 1st Feb	
	1843	117	102			
	1846		100			
Do. 5 per cent.	1840	100	95	96		
	1846	96	97			
Do. 5 per cent.	1850	100	101			
	1853	103	104	100		
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1839	99	100	99½	h'lf yearly 1st Feb'ry & 1st Aug	
	1840			98½		
	1841	100	96½	100½		
	1846	101	101½	100½		
	1850	100	102	103		
	1853	100	103	101		
	1854	100	103	104		
	1856	100	104	105		
	1858	100	104	105		
	1860	100	105	107		
	1861	100	105	107		
	1862	100	106	117		
	1865	100	106	107		
Ohio 6 per cents.	1850	100	105	110		
New Orleans do.	1850	100	90	110		
Bank Stocks.						
United States,		100	119½	120	July	4
North America,		400	405	406	July	6
Pennsylvania,		400	489	400	July	4
Philadelphia,		100	107	107½	May	3½
Trenton		30	36	40	July $1½ pr sh	
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	61½	62½	May	4
Camden,		50	42½	45	April	3
Commercial,		50	62	62	May	4
Mechanics',		35	52½	52½	May	6
Northern Liberties,		30	47	50	May	6
Schuylkill,		50	49½	50	May	4
Germantown,		50	55	58	Nov.	4
Southwark,		50	69	63	May	4
Kensington,		50	58	60	May	5
Penn Township,		50	68	72	May	5
Girard,		50	51½	51½	May	6
Western,		50	52½	52¾	May	4
Manufac's & Mechanics',		50	54	56	May	4
Moyamensing Bank,		50	52	53½	May	4
Farmers' B'k, Bucks co.		15	18	20	May	5
Doylestown		20	24	25	May	4
Miners b'k of Pottsville,		50	42½	45	May	4
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,		100	103	100	July	4
Franklin bank Cincinnati		100	98½	105	July	4
Lafayette bk. of Cincin.		100	98	100	Jan.	4½
Mer. & Ma's Bk. Pitts'g.		50	55	53	Nov.	4
N. Orleans Canal Bank,		100	79	92	Jan.	6
N. O. City Bank		100	98	95	Sept.	4
N. O. Commercial do		100	96		Jan.	4
N. O. Mechs. & Trads. do.		50	32	40	Jan.	5
N. O. Gas,		30	22½	22	Jan.	4
Louisiana		100	110	120	July	4
Union Bank, Tennessee,		100	93	96	May	4
Louisville,		100	93	97½	Jan.	6
Planters, at Natchez,		100	95	100	July	4½
Agricultural do.		100	93	95	July	0
Com. & R.R. Vicksburg,		95	80½	81½	Jun.	5
Princeton Bank,		30	30	32½	May	5
Planters Bank Tennessee		100	95	97	Jan.	3½
Bank of Kentucky,		100	91½	92	July	4½
North. Bank Kentucky,		75	91	92	July	3½
Savings Institution,		25	23½	24	July	4
West Feliciana,				84		5
Insurance Stocks.						
North America,		10	11½	11½	Jan.	1
Pennsylvania,		400	400	500	Feb.	0
Philadelphia,		50	68	72	June	4
Union,		60	50	62	July	5
Delaware,		40	25	38	June	5
Phoenix,		80	75	88	June	3
United States,		25	40	50	June	4
Marine,		60	42½	54	July	6
Atlantic,		60	52	55	July	0
American,		25	16	25	July	0
Pennsyl'a Life Insurance,		100	109	120½	July	5
American Fire Insurance,		100	131	138	April	4½
Pennsyl'a Fire Insurance,		100	140	150	Sept.	5
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	103	125	April	5
County Fire Insurance		50	45	50	July	4
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	36	40	July	3
Inland,		15	17½	20	July	3
Spring Garden Fire Ins.		30	23	30	July	0
Girard Trust,		12½	24½	25	July	3
Turnpike Stocks.						
Lancaster Turnpike,		300	80	85	July $6 per sh	
Germantown do.		100	42	45	May	2½
Springhouse do.		100	75	90	May	4
Willow Grove do.		100	60	75	Nov.	3½
Bristol do.		100	30	38	May	2½
Bridge Stocks.						
Permanent Bridge,		10	5½	8	July	5
Trenton do.		80	50	75	Ap. $1½ pr. sh.	
Lancaster and Schuylkill,		50	15	20		
Canal Stocks.						
Schuylkill Navigation, Shs		50	100	114	Feb.	12½
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	94	95		
Do. do.	1855	100	94	95		
Do. do. 5½	1837	100	98	100		
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50	91	92	July	4½
Do. loan, 5	1838	100	100	100		
Do. do. 6	1839	100	100	100		
Do. do. 6	1844	100	100	101		
Do. do. 5	1845	100	99½	99½		
Union Canal, shares		200	100½	100		
Do. loan,	1836	100	75	80		
Do. do.	1840	100	75	80		
Chesap'k. & Delaware Canal, shares		200	35	40		
Do. loan,	1837	100	10	67		
Do. do.	1840	100		67		
Delaware and Hudson,		100	83	84	Jan.	0
Do. loan,		100	95	100	Jan.	3
Louisville and Portland,		100	130	140		
Convertible 6 pr. ct. loans,		100	100	110		
Sandy & Beaver,		100	80	87		
Morris Canal,		100	72	76½	Jan.	4
Rail Road Stocks.						
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	31½	32	July	6
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	99	101		
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		50	53½	54		
Camden & Amboy, shars.		100	125½	136½	July	4
Do. loan 6's, 1863		100	100	110		
Danville and P. shares		50	20	30		
Norristown do.		50	21	23		
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100	80	85		
Valley R. R.		7½	25	30		
Westchester do.		50			May	
Minshill do.		50	70	75	Jan.	6
N. L. & Penn. Tp. do.		40	48	45		
Philada. & Trenton do.		100	118	120	July	3
West Philada. R. R.		50				
Harrisburg & Lancaster,		50	44	45		
Cumberland,		25	28	35		
Beaver Meadow,		50	40	47		
Miscellaneous Stocks.						
North America Coal Co.		25	8	20	Jan.	4
Steam Bt. Sts. Columb'n		100	15	22		none
Exchange Stock,		100	60	70	July	
Arcade,		100	55	75	Ap. $1 prsh.	
Theatres—Chesnut st.		600	700	750	Jan. $30	
——Walnut st.		280	150	250		4
——Arch, street,		800	300	400		
Gas Company,		100	130	135	Aug	2

ROOMS TO LET.

A FRONT parlor on the second floor and a chamber adjoining may be obtained, together with boarding, in a pleasant and respectable neighborhood in the western part of the city, where there are no other boarders. Good reference will be given and required. Address J. T. at the office of this paper. feb 2—2t

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to call public attention to this admirable preparation for PULMONARY DISEASES—especially *Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hooping Cough, &c.* It is used and very highly approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that a trial of its efficacy will be its best recommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, PRESIDENT OF THE GRANVILLE COLLEGE, Ohio (late of New York,) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."——Mrs. Dobbs of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing by using two bottles of this medicine.——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, Sen. one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after having suffered for sixty years with *Cough, Asthma,* and *Spitting of Blood*, which no remedy before could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—*Dear Sir,*—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

The following Certificate is from a practising PHYSICIAN and a much respected *Clergyman* of the Methodist society—Dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

DR. JAYNE. Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS.

The Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this City as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor says that he has had repeated spells of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years,—and had suffered dreadfully with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties; and for the last five months immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough, which harrassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually became more easy, but still suffered by more or less cough throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much benefit, that on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says—*Dr. D. Jayne*: In communicating with you in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observation, viz.—1st. An easy expectoration—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatical oppression—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients, you are welcome to them. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1838.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly attended to.

jan 26—tf

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE,

A PLEASANT, safe, and certain preparation, for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms; neutralises acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent tonic; and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucous forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient, is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here, yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, the proprietor will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, but four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his little daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged *one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of inches of *little white thread worms.* He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but, I may truly say, by *thousands*, separately and in solid balls as large as hickory-nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam. feb 2—tf

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

MORE TESTIMONIALS of the EFFICACY of Dr. Wm. Evans's CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1838.

Sir.—Being on a visit to Philadelphia, from my native village of Germantown, I joyfully avail myself of the opportunity of adding a few words of recommendation of your CELEBRATED PILLS, to the abundant testimony already given in their favor. About four years ago, I was attacked with DYSPEPSIA, and for several years suffered from that complaint in its worst stages.—Notwithstanding I tried every thing that came before the public, I obtained no relief till I accidentally saw your advertisement. From the numerous and respectable testimonials which accompanied it, I had some faint hopes that your medicine might not prove altogether useless in my own case. I tried it, and it is scarcely necessary to add was shortly cured. Indeed the success was greater than I could possibly have anticipated from even the warmest recommendations. As a small return for the benefit you have bestowed, I send you this acknowledgment of my thanks and the deep sense of obligation under which I feel myself toward you.—Having implicit confidence in the efficacy of your CHAMOMILE PILLS, and feeling it due to my fellow sufferers, I would warmly entreat all who may be dragging on their existence under the influence of that scourge of the human family, Dyspepsia, to lay aside their early prejudices against such remedies, and apply to you, that they may receive a speedy and permanent restoration.

I still reside in Germantown, though I frequently visit the city, and will willingly give any further information that may be desired.

Ever gratefully yours,

feb 2—iftfeow T. B. WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1838.

To Dr. Wm. Evans—Dear Sir—I am truly happy to write you this, in token of thanks, for the relief they have given me—I mean the CHAMOMILE PILLS.—About two years ago I was much troubled with DYSPEPSIA. My symptoms were very alarming. I was sometimes subject to fainting, great weakness, no rest at night and not able to eat any thing, if I did it was sure to be thrown up. I could not keep any nourishment in my body. I at last gave up all hope and told my physicians that I could have no use for them—"I must die," said I; "so there is no use in paying any more doctor's bills." About a month ago, a cousin of mine came to see me; after talking awhile about my sickness, I told him I had taken almost every medicine that was spoken of as good for any complaint. He said, "Have you tried Dr. Evans's CHAMOMILE PILLS?" I said "No." Well, he then gave me a package he had bought the day before for his wife, and said he would get another one for her. I commenced taking the pills and am happy to state, that in two weeks I was hearty and well, and able to write this letter, which I could not have done when I was sick, because my hands were nervous. I have written this in pure gratitude to you. I hope you will publish this and let it be known. I would publish it myself, but I am very poor and not able to pay. In publishing it, I think you will gain an advantage, for I am well known among all those of the trade I am in, and too many of them, I fear, are now near death's door, for want of some proper medicine to cure Dyspepsia. I remain yours, &c.

GEORGE C. MARTIN.

☞ The above medicine is for sale at the Medical Office and General Depot, No. 19 North EIGHTH Street. feb 2—iftfeow

DR. WM. EVANS'S CELEBRATED

CHAMOMILE TONIC and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, prostration of nervous and vital energy, Liver Complaints, and all weakness and derangement of the Digestive Organs.

GENERAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS.—Jas. Scott, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. John Peckworth, do. do.; John Wind, Lancaster, Pa.; Jesse Kerns, West Chester; Fred. Axe, Germantown.

Philadelphia Agents—Wm. Stevens, 245 North Third street; Benjamin Bown, north west corner Shippen and George streets; Mrs. Laycock, 49 Chesnut street; Mrs. Parker, book store, Kensington. The above celebrated Medicine can be obtained in every county town throughout the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, &c. Vide advertisements. feb 2—iftfeow

CHILDREN TEETHING.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—You are well aware that there are thousands of those little ones that you so dearly love, who are daily hurried into an untimely grave, from that distressing malady, Convulsions, which almost every infant falls a prey to at the time of dentition; therefore, you who are *Mothers*, and have the care of those little ones, should apply Doctor EVANS'S celebrated SOOTHING SYRUP, for INFANTILE TEETHING, which has preserved thousands, when thought past recovery, from that destructive ravager. For sale at the Medical Office, No 19 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. feb 2—iftfeow

NO. 8—NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—NO. 8.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICE.—For the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills which have always proved themselves of the greatest service to mankind, and which neither the envy of individuals, or the whole sale efforts of paid Editors to malign, have been capable to injure their high reputation.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S ASSERTION.—"If ever man spoke truth, if ever he were actuated by motives of usefulness to his fellow citizens, I am, when I say, that "simple purgation" will prevent chronic infirmities and premature death. I do not assert this lightly. I have seen these means used for many years with the most complete success. And if Brandreth's Pills are used (true genuine and only true made by me) this result will universally be experienced. Other medicines may have the same effect,—other medicines may be made equally well with mine—I wish it to be understood that I, Benjamin Brandreth, see my Pills made myself and know they have the POWERS on DISEASE which I ascribe to them."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS and of those who use my advertisements to sell their medicine, which nevertheless may be good, but remember, "Wolves wear Sheep's clothing sometimes."

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—Brandreth's Pills have been used among many of our friends, and in our own family we have used them nearly four years when we required medicine; in that period, no doctor save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold, and no medicine besides the Doctor's Pills used. Our belief is, "keep your bowels and blood pure," and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured. The Brandreth Pills are eminently calculated to do this, and thereby much lessen the sum of human misery.

The New York Evening Star says:—Brandreth's Pills are a medicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure for them a large and ready sale.—They have deservedly a high reputation; and as a family and anti-bilious remedy it would be difficult to equal them among all the patent medicines of the present day.

The New York Commercial says:—They remove all morbid humors and purify the blood.

☞ "TO THE WHOLE FAMILY OF MAN.—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers, Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, as the most certain, most safe, and invaluable medicine extant.—As anti-bilious and Aperient Pills, we are perfectly convinced they stand for above all others as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, stone, gravel, piles, and lumbago, they will be found invaluable."—LONDON TIMES.

The New York Transcript says of Brandreth's Pills.—One of our carriers some time since gave notice that he was not able to attend to the duties of his situation, in consequence of violent pains in his back and side. We recommended him not to despair, but to use these Pills. He did so, and they cured him perfectly.

PILLS PURCHASED FROM DRUGGISTS CAN NEVER BE RELIED UPON AS GENUINE BRANDRETH'S.

THE CERTIFICATE.—Every Agent of Dr. Brandreth's has an ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, done at GREAT COST to secure the public from fraud, and observe the date is also ENGRAVED.

This Certificate is RENEWED EVERY YEAR; therefore, when over twelve months old it no longer GUARANTEES the GENUINENESS of the medicine. All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, or Joseph Brandreth, or Geo. Hodgkinson, are not manufactured by the subscriber, and he will not be answerable for the effects they may produce.

The high character of the Genuine Pills needs no comment; and they may be always had at my OWN OFFICES in the following cities.

Principal—241 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York.

Philadelphia—12 Chesnut and 8 North 8th sts.
Boston—19 Hanover st. (only place in Boston.)
Baltimore—86 South Charles st.
Richmond, Va.—195 Main st.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—126 Wood st.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—364 Market st.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Montreal—13 Notre Dame st.
Cincinnati, Ohio—119 Main st.
Charleston, S. C.—71 Meeting st.

These Offices are for the exclusive sale of the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills, and are sold at the uniform price of 25 cents per box, with full directions.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the United States of America.

SUB AGENTS.

John Shaffner, Lancaster, Pa.
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Hitner, Carlisle Cumberland county, Pa.
Benj. Zeigler, York, York county, Pa.
Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jesse Garnes, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.
Kime & Slutcher, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
Samuel Yardley, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.
John Smith, Lycoming county, Pa.
Geo. Reynolds, Wilmington, Del.
Daniel Fenton, Trenton, N. J. jan 26—tfiftfeowf

J. A. WOODSIDE, JR.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 12 '3m—tf

—ATKINSON'S EVENING POST— AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation, and high literary character, proposes henceforth to issue that paper in connection with his own long established and well-known periodical, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the list of subscribers to the united publication will be among the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post and News* one of the most elegant weekly papers which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the *Evening Post and News*, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high reputed qualifications and character, and negociations are now in progress by which the aid of the best talent in the country will be secured. With these accessions to his present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that in point of literary merit the *Evening Post and News* will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the *Evening Post* since its commencement, the subscriber offers his assurances that the same attention to the inculcation of sound morals, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patrons of the *Saturday News*, he offers assurances that the spirit, variety and abundance, both of original and selected literature, shall in no degree be diminished under his control. From the latter, therefore, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for 1 year, $2
Three copies one year, $5

Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose $10 in current notes will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post, and a volume of the Casket for a next year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to take the Post and News.

All payments must positively be made in advance, in as good current money as can be procured. Postage must invariably be paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher—unpaid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to be returned to the General Post Office department at Washington.

Address S. C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the *Saturday News*, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers with whom we exchange will oblige by giving the above a few insertions, a favor not before asked for several years—and those wishing to exchange by copying the above will be thereby entitled.—A copy containing the advertisement MARKED *is requested.*

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

At the corner of Ninth and George streets,

WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS, DAILY,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FROM 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Until Further Notice. jan 19—6m*

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. ON MARRIAGE—Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications Medically considered, with an Exposition of the Structure and purposes of the Re-productive System; the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to *Youth, Maturity* and *Old Age*.

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams. By Wm. YOUNG, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, &c.

Amongst the numerous Medical and Surgical Works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Young, on Marriage, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous views taken of these diseases, together with the important warnings against excesses, entitle this pamphlet to great praise, and we may add as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality.—*Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Printed for the Author and sold by booksellers generally.

☞ Persons at a distance can have this publication sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any solvent bank, addressed to Dr. YOUNG, Philadelphia. dec 15—3m

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☞ A desirable opportunity for new subscribers. ☜

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BURTON'S GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

Commenced on the 1st of January, 1839. Terms—$3 per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1000 pages are published every year.

THIS popular work is now printed with NEW TYPE, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press, attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many ORIGINAL PAPERS as any other Monthly publication.

WM. E. BURTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Philadelphia.

The Review Department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the Literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and anecdotal biographies of eminent men of the day, with engraved likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

FIELD SPORTS AND MANLY PASTIMES.

Arrangements have been made with writers of acknowledged ability, to produce, in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine a monthly series of articles descriptive of the various subjects connected with manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood. Among others, the following subjects will be particularly exemplified:

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting purchase, breeding, breaking, and keeping.

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The Art of Gunning, in all its branches including Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to young gunners.

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Boating and Sailing, with a full description of various Fancy Crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yacht Clubs.

Archery, with its customs, &c. and a history of its rise and progress.

Skating, Swimming, Quoits, Crickets, Racket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming, in the whole, a valuable Cyclopedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The second and third volumes, of nearly 1000 pages, contain the celebrated

ANNIVERSARY REGISTER,

And Monthly Calendar of American Chronology,
COMPLETE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Subscribers forwarding a five dollar bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend or well wisher, transmitting the names of five or more subscribers, at three dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1838, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed whereby the transmission of a Five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, or two copies for one year.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to the Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Godey, at three dollars per annum.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to any of the popular Weekly Papers published in Philadelphia, and the proprietor pledges himself that both periodicals shall be duly forwarded to the given directions. By this means subscribers at a distance may save postage and discount, and depend upon the receipt of their chosen works.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and the whole of Bulwer's, Marryatt's, or Miss Jane Austen's Novels, Philad. edition, or one year of the Magazine, and the whole of Lady Blessington's or Miss Landon's works, or Boz's celebrated Pickwick Club, with nearly 50 illustrations. Each of these works, the last excepted, form two large octavo volumes, but may be received in numbers by the mail.

A Ten dollar bill, at par value, will command two copies of the Gentleman's Magazine for two years commencing with the first number, and ending next July—a series of four volumes to each copy. Clubs of Ten and upward will be allowed the usual agency, if the numbers are sent, free of expense, to one direction, thus, ten subscribers, receiving the work in one monthly parcel, will be charged but twenty dollars, if the money be sent in advance, and free from postage and discount.

Single copies of the Gentleman's Magazine cannot be obtained. A year's subscription must be paid; and at the termination of the time paid for and agreed upon, the subscriber must intimate his intention of discontinuance, or pay the ensuing year upon demand.

Postmasters and other Agents allowed the most liberal commission.

Editors of Newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement, and accept the Magazine for regular notice, a copy of the papers containing notice or advertisement, is requested to be sent to the editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as Newspapers sent to Magazines are liable to postage.

☞ CHANGE OF OFFICE. ☜

PUBLISHED BY WM. E. BURTON,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE, DOCK STREET, PHILADA.

Where all orders and communications, postage paid, are requested to be directed. jan 19—6t

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK

MANUFACTORY,

South West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith's trade; or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of style.

☞ A supply of the best ... Plated Ware, of their own ... [illegible] ... happiness.

THE GLOBE.

Saturday, May 3, 1834.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all the flavour.

A TALE OF WOE FOR THE WOE-BEGONE.

When you rush o'erhungry the lobby,
Finding ev'ry cranny bare,
Sad Fernando stores'd with willow,
You'll the thick signs before.

Cause the cook then sweep noses,
Look the watch with scorn in your;
Cause thy will suspension notice,
Dudgeon any member hour!

Cheer say hear boy high with pleasure—
Once the joys of life were mine;
Plenty of my dear viands,
Now my bosom thinks like thine.

Yest to repose immortal,
Far from love's fond pangs I fly;
Then I rush to cuisine cruel,
Where I'll eat—and die—and die!

Then on the bustling cliff Fernando spoke his woes,
That ever his heartbreaked, and slowly bore his nose.

"ASTRONOMY"!!

Says bobbling John to Ned, "I fear
I've long intended on your ear."
"Why, what's the matter with your eyesight—
"Oh, no, indeed!—I've not lost latterly!"

A lawyer with real hair hanging over the collar of what he considered a modern coat, was asked by a brother of the profession, where he got his locks. The answer immediately was, "I got them from a man who was hanged for horse stealing."—*Penn.*

Fashion.—Lincoln's Inn Fields is now the fashionable quarter for the residence of the nobility and gentry. The genteel inhabitants of the south of this square have determined that the smoke of the western chimneys shall not pollute their atmosphere, and have therefore erected screens and planted trees for that purpose, "whether it takes the way."—*Punch.*

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Rather Like—Lord Chesterfield upon the treachery of the Duke of Grafton, who joined the ranks of the Jacobites after the accession of the House of Hanover. The glitter of wealth around the Court of George I. was too much for the virtue of their learned affection, has become poor—and convinced by the fall of riches—friendship re-ascends its throne.

Rather too Dear.—Six one part of sea and three parts of hog's lard together, and so you have a pound of Soap. This is rather costly, but stated to be—Soyal.

L. E. L. beautifully describes that to a delicate organization, "every finger round the hearth, but spring looks laughing in at the window.

A down east editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors. We like to see a good joke go round.

Tea.—The board of control has published a statement, in relation to the cultivation of the tea plant in India. In the recently acquired portions of Assam, there are now, it would seem, no "numerous tea forests," the produce of which is declared by competent judges, to be equal to the teas of China.

"I hesitate not to say, that of females not one in fifty, I fear not in fifty hundred, dresses sufficiently loose to suffer no ill consequence from ligature or compression." So says Mrs. Grey, and we believe she is correct. Had Mrs. Grey been posting our ladies had always been in the habit of dressing properly, there would long ago, or if they were compelled to lose themselves very rather the present generation / "Why then they would raise the very old nick about it.—*Punch.*

The Better not continue.—"Dr. Parson," said a gentleman to the great "Grecian," with whom he had been dispatching—"Dr. Parson, my opinion of you is most considerable." "Sir," returned the Doctor, "I never hear an opinion of yours that is not a considerable one."

Colonel Counterfeit.—Why is a puppy dog like a lover? Because it bows and woos (vows).

"Good morning!" said a gentleman to a round, twinkling-eyed son of Erin, whom he met riding on the road. "Your nag is in good order." "Indade ye may say that and well it may be, seeing as it's one I don't keep, for the last nothing in the blessed world I'ate but white shrew—and that was nearly starved!"—*Monthly Mirror.*

Dothen Patriot.

The old Russian custom of the bride, on the evening of the wedding day, taking off her handkerchief a knot, in pledge of obedience, is still retained in some parts of the country, as also that of the husband beginning to use but a sort of tester, and in the other a small whip. If the young wife refuses to let first open and shut her eye the money, she keeps it—if not, her husband gives her two or three light tests with the whip. Hence, no doubt, has arisen the universal impression abroad, that the last born husband is the best for her wife by the application of chastisement.

Up and Down.—Coffee, a good natured, excitable gentleman, was observed lying in bed till a late hour in the morning, and for being thereof, plenue in a message, by a friend called at his office one morning, and inquired if Mr. C. was gone yet?

"No, sir," said the clerk, "he is not up yet."

In the course of the day Coffee, and put the question, "if Mr. C. was up yet?"

"No, sir; I presume he is down by this time," was the reply.

Up to Snuff.—Among the items of Continental Expenses of the last session of the United States House of Commons was £45 15 for snuff. This accounts (says the Boston Transcript) for the digestation of the land being so "good of a pinch."

Lucifer Matches.—A reader of this article in England, has collected sufficient from the newspapers to amount on a spin board over his door—"O! Lucifer, how art thou fallen," a penny a box.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

Female Influence.—Sam Slick says:—"Though the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive."

When the facetious commissioner Harwood had been married six weeks, he quarrelled with his lady: "My dear," said he, "though I am a lawyer, you must not think that I am always ready to plead to divide the house with you, honey; you shall have the outside and I will have the inside, now if that is not justice, I do not know what is."

Puzzle and Poetry.—A forlorn damsel in a country village sought relief from life's troubles by so shooting poesy; but fortunately, the attempt proved unsuccessful, and she consequently, as a matter of course, "lived on."

Lord the Navy as Shipshape.

Never during the last war was anything old'n'en, —literally for years ago! There [illegible] of the service five-and-ten ton, [illegible] tions two thirds of the senior officers of the Navy; and yet they are still only Lieutenants, just the [illegible] of life, most of them gray headed, and [illegible] destroyed.

Wellbeing.—"It does one's heart good to look at you," as the fox said to the chickens, when found he couldn't get over the barnyard wall.—*Punch.*

"I can't say that I see any thing bad in it," as the old woman said to the parson, when he told her how beautiful" an the monkey and when he held him out to her.

"Here's to our better acquaintance," as the fox said to the goose, when he found himself "in all of a perspiration," as the butchers said to the geese.

"Good afternoon!" as the monkey said to the bear when he gave him a deadly hug.

"Terrible work for the eye," as the lord said when he put out the eye of his friend.

"The table is gittin' rather bad along here," as the man said to the boy when he had just stumbled over a pile of bricks on the side walk.

"We two are one," as the cooks said to the two pieces of mutton.

"It's to good to last long," as the fly said to the plaster of Paris as he had his head and feet taken off.

"Ah!" as the devil said on he heard there was to be "preaching in the neighborhood."

"Oh!" as the fox said to the goose and ran off to the bear when he gave him a deadly hug.

"Terrible work for the eye"—as the lord said when he put out the eye of his friend.

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"Oh!" as the fox said to the goose and ran off to the bear when he gave him a deadly hug.

The captain of a steamboat engaged in the Red River trade informed us, although we are inclined to think he was quizzing us, that a wealthy individual on that way had turned a couple of alligators in that river, and in process of time, and how and gee about as regular coasters. It will indeed be a curious sight to see the old ones tackles them up, hitches to a dog-cart and crosses about the bayous and lakes for a load of sugar, or takes a turn in front of his going on some errand.

On a late occasion while sailing quietly under the banks of the bayou with his "critter" harnessed in his boat, he was taken up by a hunter who said—

"Hey, there, fellow! drop your dog-cot mister, and give me a chance to peg one of them varmints."

"Don't shoot this way—take care—don't you see I'm after them?" said the owner, as the hunter was about to fire.

"I see you are after 'em and you'll see a ball follow 'em more than a mile, if you don't get out of the way."

"Now—hold up your ride. That's my team you are about to kill, and I'll not stand to be shot on the top of the water. They are hitched to the canoe, and I'm on a little jaunt out back to look at and enter some land."

"Well, I declare!" said the old hunter, "if that don't beat all the deals I've heard on this way into the thick settlements. I reckon you undervalued natural magnetism, as they call it, a few."

"I understand training alligators."

"Well you may pass—hope you'll have a pleasant excursion."

The captain drew stirred up his team, and was soon under way at a rate which would leave a locomotive engine somewhat out of sight in a time.—*Red River Gaz.*

The Rocky Mountains.—According to the Rev. Samuel Parker's late account of this celebrated range, there is a passage or valley through them of 20 miles in length, which is so nearly a uniform level much below the highest peaks and eighty miles in length, on which it is practicable to travel with a rail road! This chain comes up from the gr at ridge of the globe, that runs from south America, of which it is a continuation, and reaches northward to the last Arctic mountains, up to the frigid zone which bounds our continent on the north. The Missouri and Columbian rivers rise in the Rocky mountains, which are covered with eternal snows, at 18,000 feet. Some say 36,000 which is higher than the Andes, which are known as Himalaya in Asia. In Europe with her Alps, Apennines, Pyrenees, &c. &c. mountains, are literally "hide their diminished head." We have in the mountains, tempest, tempest rivers, frozen lakes, highest mountains, widest prairies, valleys extraordinary fertility, and probably gold mines, &c. in the whole world.

Italia.—It seems, says a fine writer, as if's country favorable to the laurel, the myrtle, and the olive—whereas to the rest of the world genders him better adapted to the advantages of civilization. Italy pre-eminently is the land of recollections. Italy pre-eminently is the land of recollections. Italy pre-eminently is the land of recollections